**Synopsis**

# Citation Analysis of Articles Published in 'Pearl' Journal.

**Submitted to**

## Swami RamanandTeerthMarathwada University, Nanded

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# INTRODUCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1 | Introduction |
| 1.2 | Review of Literature |
| 1.3 | Objectives of The Study |
| 1.4 | Hypothesisof Present Study |
| 1.5 | Scope and Limitation of the Research |
| 1.6 | Data Collection Method |
| 1.7 | Research Methods |
| 1.8 | Conspectus |
| 1.9 | Chapterization |
| | Reference |

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Today's age is information and technology age. Information technology has been used as a research center as well as in Library. Libraries are known as research center. The librarian is not just a librarian but today there are a lot of great responsibilities are extremely well. That is why it is currently being referred to as "Information Office" to date the role of librarian has been very important in this filed. You can see many of these concepts to reach the reader in this era. It is very important to mention journals / periodicals as the primary source of information. The importance of periodicals is unique in the era of science and technology. So a library cannot be completed without periodicals whether it is a public library, Educational library, and research library. Journals have no choice. Journals have a unique position in the writing; this information is published for the first time. When writing this article the author is referencing other articles, which mean that the articles be or she supports are usually referred to at the end of their articles. In this research that has been published in the library and Information science journal "Pearl". Pearl Journal will be analyzed in the articles mentioned in the research. A brief overview of the country level forms the geographical level to the use of context offer the discovery of the word art. I.e. from the $14^{th}$ to $15^{th}$ centuries is used in the commentary. About 88 footnotes have been given in the English Dictionary and are also used in Bible. In the $20^{th}$ century there have been some changes in citation or reference.

## 1.2 Reason for selecting of topic:

The topic of this research is selected citation analysis of the pearl library and information science journal citation Analysis has gained great importance in the library and information science. A used to crate lists. And subjects list is generated by combining the citation at the end of different reading martial's. The importance of citation analysis is not easily realized. But the technique of citation analysis is very important for making lists. In the view of librarian mention analysis has a different significance. Based on the analysis mentioned the librarian can make some decision. Example of which periodicals to earn. Which periodicals to save. It is also possible to develop books and the literature based on the information meet of the readers because of all this mention is an important place for analysis.

Citation study helps the library select the most useful publication and uses it budget and effectively. Citation analysis helps researchers to engage or contradict existing research. Referral analysis refers to the different research services that require research. Citation analysis is mainly used for the growth and study of any subject.

Pearl journals used for this research. This journal published periodically by the university library Teacher's Association of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. Since the year 2007. Many articles are published in this journal on library and information science. The importance of articles published this journal. The subject's information in the articles will be used by the author's footnotes and will assist future researchers in their research work on the magazine.

**1.3 Need of the study:**

This research is going to give proper guidance to the librarian, researchers of the college under Swami RamanandTeerthMarathwada University, This research will be analyze the references in the journal and the journal based on library and information science. This will help librarians and researchers to understand the importance of the periodicals in research work. It is helpful to have a librarian to ask for magazine for the library. When someone is writing something. They are looking for the study meditation as well as context for that. Person wants to write an article than they are completing their writing based on the relevant material of the subject. That is when producing new material, it is also necessary to look at the writing in the previous related subject citation is very important to mention in research articles. Without it no research work can be completed. If you want to write an article especially in research journals. Then it is best if you need to get some ideas.

Librarian help the library find the most useful publication by analyzing periodicals, the quality of the periodicals will be understood by the author's from a librarian's perspective. This research will be very valuable.

**1.4 Objectives of the study:**

The main objective of the research deals with "Pearl" journal publication during the year 2007-2021. The objectives of the studies are as follow in below.

1. To view the authorship pattern of citation.
2. To study the use of Indian and foreign authors citation.
3. To obtain statistical information of Indian and International book's mentioned in the pearl Journal.
4. To search the records of the conferences, seminars and workshop mentioned in the journal.

5. To know the geographical distribution of articles (country wise sate wise) published in pearl journal.

**1.5 Scope and limitation of research:**

The Present research covers citation analysis study of pearl journal. The scope and limitation of the of the above research are limited to the articles published in the journal pearl. From period 2007 To 2021.

**1.6 Hypothesis:**

Hypothesis is usually considered as the principal instrument in research its main function is to suggest new experiments and observations. Hypothesis is a theoretical proposition that is capable of empirical verification. It may be viewed as an explanation. Of some events and which may be true or false explanation.

On the basis of sample study conducted and literature review the following hypotheses have been formulated which has also tested at the end of the study.

1) High level statistical information of Indian International books mentioned in the journal.
2) Many types of authorship pattern published in journal.
3) Record of the conferences, seminars and workshops mentioned these journals.
4) Preponderance of female over male author in the citation studies of pearl journal.
5) Very few citations are having old age.

**1.7 Review of literature:**

The purpose of conducting the review of literature is to enable the researchers to get clear understanding of research topic. Review on citation analysis is taken separately which is the path finder for his research. review on any study is guidance for further study. The website of Shodhaganga and Shodhgangotri (INFLIBNET) were research for these datebase. However secondary information resources and reference books were consulted namely library and information science and technology acstract proquest and library information science. Sarkale Anant B.(2017). A study of citation analysis of Psycholgy Journal Available in Directory of open Acces and the guidance of Choukhande V.G in Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada Univarsity , Nanded.

Mahajan Sangeeta Ajay (2017) citation and analysis of Indian bar review Ragde Dattaram Ramji (2017) Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada Vidyaphithas Manavya Vidyashkhe Antargat Sadar Ph.D Peabandhache Ullekh Vishleshan Under the guidance of Panchal G.N.

**1.8. Research Methodology:**

This is a set of systematic technique in research. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted . it describes and analysis methods throws more light on their limitation and resources clarify their per-suppostions and consequenes relating their potentialities to the twlight zone at the frontiers of knowledge.

**Types of Research:**

Ther are sevreal criteria for thye classification of research types these include method of reseaons and goal of research. reseaon can also be classified by the research method used. However many reasearch pryects use method from more than one class.

- **Descriptive research**

This type of research is also called a case – study research . It involves studying a specific situation to assertain wther any genral theories may arise out of it whether an existing thery are borne out by spcific situation e.g in anthropological studies etc.

- **1.8.6 Experimental research**

The cornerstone of science is experimental and creative research experimental research is primarily concerned with cause and effect. Here the variables of interest are identified (i.e. the dependent and independent variables) and the research socks to determine the effect of changes in the independent variables on the dependant variable.

- **1.8.7 Historical research**

Studies on the past to determine cause – effect patterns. This type of research is often geared towards using past events to examine current situation and to predict future situation e.g. stock market forecasting date is gathered from primary sources (Records made at the time of pat events) and secondary sources (Records made after the events.).

- **1.8.8 Scientific research:**

Scientific research is always open for refutation, in other words the research is considered complete as if holding the final say on the

topic in questions. The hallmark of scientific research therefore lies in providing for the necessary 'Scope and direction' in the body of the research. So that the methods adopted and conclusions drawn can be further checked. The researcher should always suggest the direction in when future research o the topic. It and its related aspects can be carried out. Scientific research is thus variable and therefore, always open-order.

**1.9 Tools of Data collection:**

For this research the tools of data collection will be used the "pearl" Library and Information science Journal. The following techniques will be used for this research.

- **Citation Analysis:**

Citation analysis is a non-intrusive method of finding patterns in a specific population' use of research materials, when one author cites another author, a relationship is established. Citation analysis uses citation in scholarly works to established links. Many different links can be determined, such as links between author, scholarly works, journals, fields, or even between two or more nation. Citation both from and to a certain document may be studied. Citation analysis is very useful to find out the influence of a single author on a given field by counting the number of times the author has been cited be others. Citation analysis permit researchers to see how frequently a work has been cited in articles and are and I valuable tool for any literature review.

- **Definitions of citation Analysis**

1. Martin defined citation analysis, "As an activity involving analysis of citation and references which forms a part of primary scientific communication".
2. According to Ravichandra Rao " By citation Analysis one can evaluate and interpret citation received by articles, authors, institution and other aggregate of scientific activity".
3. Narin and Moil states that "The most active are of modern bibliometrics is concerned with citation".

- **Bibliometrics:**

Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used bibliometirc methods. The Bibliometric methods often used in the field of library and Information science, and it has wide application in other areas.

Many research fields use the bibliometric method to explore the impact of their field.

- **Webomrics:**

Webometrics covers the nature and properties of the world wide web (WWW) by using the advance informatrics methodologies . The term webometrics is a originated from two modern English words, 'web' and 'metric'. The word web is acronym of World Wide Web (www). The Dictionary of Science to view and retrieve information from 'documents' containing links. On the other hand, metrics ha to do with counting or measurements. Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Language defined metrics as 'the mathematical theory of measurements'. Webometrics is the new discipline that intends to apply Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informatics and Cybernetics techniques to the process of scientific communication, which takes place on Web in order to know and describe them from a quantitative point of view (Walia&Kaur, 2008).

- **Laws of Bibliometrics:**

One of the main areas in bibliographic research concerns the application of bibliometric Law. The three most commonly used laws in bibliometricsare Lotka's Law of scientific productivity Bradford's Law of Scatter and Zipf's Law of word occurrence.

**A) Lotka's Law of Scientific Productivity :**

In 1926 Alfred J.Lotka proposed an inverse square law relating to scientific papers to the number of contribution made by each author. Lotka's law describes the frequency of publication by author in a given field. It states that the numbers (of authors) making and contribution is about 1/n2 of those making one. this means the out of all the authors in a given field, 60percent will have just one publication and is percent will have two publications (1/2 z times .60), 7 percent of authors will have three publications (1/3z times.60) and so on According to Lotka's law of scientific productivity only six percent of the author in field will produce more than articles.

Lotka's equation is

Y3 X y = Constant

Where

y= Frequency of author making contribution the value of the constant if found to be 0.6079

**Bradford's Law of Scatter:**

Samuel Clement Bradford in 1934 points out that if scientific journals are arranged in order of decreasing productivity of articles on a given subject, they may be divided into a nucleus of periodicals more particularly devoted to the subject and several groups and zones containing the same number of articles as the nucleus and succeeding zones will be 1: n: n2

Bradford's Law states that journals in a core journals on single filed can be divided into three parts, each containing the same a subject, relatively few in number, that number produce approximately one- third of all the articles

- A second zone, containing the same number of articles as the first , but a greater number of journals and
- A third zone, containing the same number of articles as the second, but a still greater number of journals.

Bradford's Law serves as general guidelines to librarian in determining the number of core journals in any given field. Bradford's Law is not statistically accurate, but it is still commonly used as a general rule of thumb.

**B) Zipf's Law of word occurrence :**

George K. Zipf 1947. States that if the words occurring in a natural language text of Sizable length are listed in the order of decreasing frequency then the rank of any given word in the list would be inversely proportional to the frequency of occurrence of the word.

- **Conspectus :**

The present work has been divided in five chapters.

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**Chapter – I Introduction**

First chapter deals with preamble proposed research definitional analysis objectives, hypothesis, scope and limitation, methodology, and conspectus etc.

**Chapter - II The Review of Literature**

This chapter deals with the relevant review of literature. This analysis of the reviewed of literature is the key focus of any research it enables to be aware of the past and current trends in any particular branch of research. It is an objectives analysis and interpretation of contributions of author literature is grouped on following ways.

- Introduction
- Authorship Pattern
- Research Productivity
- Citation Analysis
- Co – Authorship pattern
- Conclusion

**Chapter – III Research Methodology**

This chapter present details regarding the research methodology adopted procedures adopted in data collection from Secondary Information Sources.

**Chapter – IV Data Analysis and Interpretations**

This chapter with the research productivity of Academic Librarians affiliated to SRTMUN Nanded. This deals with the statistical analysis of the collected data for the analysis minitab software as well as other statically tools. i.eMs excel are used. The data presented in table form.

**Chapter – V Findings, Conclusion and Implications**

This chapter summarizes the major findings and implications. Details and Bibliographical references and appendices.

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